

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 13.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 26 1864.

NO. 362.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Monday, Wednesdays and Friday, by
HODGES, HUGHES & CO.,
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable
in advance.

The Weekly Commonwealth, a large mammal sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

STATEMENT

ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the 1st day of May, 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1864.

The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.

Second. The amount of capital stock

is \$100,000 00

The amount of capital stock paid up is 60,000 00

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand, principally on deposit in banks, and invested in the State of Missouri, located in the city of St. Louis, trust in the safe of the Company) \$ 50,327 42

Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city of St. Louis, worth double the amount of loan, per schedule annexed 42,500 00

Short time loans in city of St. Louis, on undoubted personal security, eight percent interest 6,229 66

Stock bonds secured in part by real estate, part by personal security, subject to call of Board of Directors on 60 days notice 40,000 00

Loans on policies in force, bearing six percent interest 110,001 98

Premium and other notes, bearing six percent interest 21,151 12

Amounts due from agents, and in course of transmission from them, and for policies recently issued and not yet paid 9,685 64

Notes for deferred premium due within 60 days, bearing ten percent interest 580 74

Office furniture, iron safe, &c. 949 45

Revenue stamp 45 95

Total \$ 281,471 96

LIABILITIES.

1st. Due and not due to Banks, and other creditors none

2d. Losses admitted and not due none

3d. " " " due none

4th. Losses unadjusted none

5th. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof—1 policy, \$4,000, i policy \$3,000 \$ 7,000

6th. All other claims against the Company—no other claims or liabilities except the liabilities on policies in force as follows, viz: 630 policies in force, insuring in the aggregate 2,152,800 00

*Both resisted by the Company on the ground of violation of conditions of policies: that of \$4,000 on two counts, one being because of the party having been killed in an unlawful encounter. The other of \$3,000, because of the party having died with delirious tremens. Both cases waiting judicial decision.

STATE OF MISSOURI, { ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
Samuel Will, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, deposed and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital, in cash on hand and invested as above stated; and that the portion thereof invested in real estate security, is upon uncompromised property in the City of St. Louis, with double the amount of said loans, and that the same, above described investments, and part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.

SAMUEL WILLI, President.
W. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Notary Public in and for said city and county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, this 16th day of May, 1864.

[L. S.] S. PERIT RAWLE,
Notary Public.

STATE OF MISSOURI, { ss.
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS.
I, the undersigned, Recorder of Deeds, in and for the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that S. Perit Rawle, whose name is appended to the journal of the foregoing deposition, was, at the date thereof, a Notary Public in and for the city and county of St. Louis, duly authorized to administer oaths for general purposes, and that I am well acquainted with the hand writing of said S. Perit Rawle, and verily believe the signature to said deposition is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 16th day of May, 1864.

A. C. BERNONDI, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.
Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the 16th day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

[No. 58, Original.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.
Frankfort, May 26, 1864.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, THAT ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1864; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office, Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

ED. KEENON, Assistant Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies assumed prompt-
ly by A. G. HODGES, Agent
Frankfort Ky., June 3, 1864.—tw—329.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 147.]

AN ACT to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to keep, from time to time, on the credit of the United States, four hundred millions of dollars, and to issue certificates of registered bonds of the United States, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after any period not less than five nor more than thirty years, or, if deemed expedient, payable at any period not more than forty years from date. And said bonds shall be of such denominations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct, not less than fifty dollars, and bear an annual interest not exceeding six per centum, payable semi-annually in coin. And the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds, or any part thereof, and of any bonds commonly known as five twenties remaining unsold, in the United States, or if he shall find it expedient, in Europe, at any time, on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or at his discretion, for Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit issued under any act of Congress. And all bonds, Treasury notes, and other obligations of the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State or municipal authority.

See. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury may issue on the credit of the United States, and in lieu of an equal amount of bonds authorized by the preceding section, and as a part of said loan, not exceeding two hundred millions of dollars, in Treasury notes of any denomination not less than ten dollars, payable at any time not exceeding three years from date, if thought more expedient, redeemable at any time after three years from date, and bearing interest not exceeding the rate of seven and three-tenths per centum, payable by the Secretary semi-annually. And the said Treasury notes may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the best terms that can be obtained, for lawful money; and such notes as shall be made payable, principal and interest, shall be a legal tender to the several collectors, receivers, depositaries, officers, and others, who may receive treasury notes, United States notes, or other securities in behalf of the United States, or who may be authorized to issue by any act of Congress, or in substitution therefor, other bonds of like or equivalent issues.

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We published, on the 22d of August, a brief synopsis of the interview of Col. Jaques and Mr. Gilmore with Jeff. Davis, at Richmond, in July, 1864. Thinking our readers would like to see a fuller account of the mission we copy so much of Mr. Gilmore's article, to the Atlanta Monthly, as we can find room for.

It may be proper to state, that Col. Jaques, who was then with Gen. Rosecrans, as early as May, 1863, applied for a pass to visit Richmond; but the President refused. Finally, Col. Jaques got his pass and permission to go within the rebel lines, in his uniform; but while the President had fully expressed his views to Col. Jaques, he gave him no authority to speak for him. He went to Fortress Monroe, where, prominent rebel officers understanding his mission to be for peace, he was allowed to smuggle himself on a flag-of-truce boat, whence he entered the rebel line, still in his uniform. "Go where you please, and stay as long as you like," said the rebel officer, who first met him.

Any one can see the great risk he ran. He had no credentials; nothing to show who he was, or why he came; and there were ten chances to one that he would be taken as a spy. But what was that to him? He was about his Master's work, and his trust in the Master, which "whoever runs may read" in his face carried him safely through. He went to Petersburg, and there they came to him. As Nicodemus came to the great Peacemaker, so the rebel leaders came to him by night. Disguised and under false names, they sought him to ask the way to peace.

"Lay down your arms; go back to your allegiance, and the country will deal kindly and generously by you," he said to some of them.

From all he had the same answer: "We are tired of the war. We are willing to give up slavery. We know it is gone; but so long as our Government holds out, we must stand by it. We can not betray it and each other."

Col. Jaques remained at Petersburg several weeks, and then returned to Baltimore. He wrote to the President relating the result of his mission, but received no reply. Months later Mr. Gilmore learned that the letter was never received. But Col. Jaques was now anxious for another visit to the rebels, proposing, this time, to see the arch rebel himself. Leave of absence was granted him by Mr. Lincoln's order. In a few weeks he joined Mr. Gilmore at Baltimore, but on going to Washington it was known that "unexpected obstacles were in the way of his further progress." What these were is not stated, but they could be removed by Mr. Gilmore's accompanying him. Accordingly the two gentlemen started, and were passed through the lines by Gen. Grant. "I went to Richmond," continued Mr. Gilmore, "because I thought I could render material aid to Col. Jaques, in paving the way to negotiations that might result in peace."

We append from Mr. Gilmore's narrative, of how, on this second visit of Col. Jaques, he and the Colonel went to the rebel lines, and the result of their interviews. Our readers will find it interesting.—

We went there in an ambulance, and we went together—the Colonel and I. That we got in was owing, perhaps to me; that we got out was due altogether to him; and a man more cool, more brave, more self-reliant, and more self-devoted than that quiet "Western parson" it was never my fortune to encounter.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 16, mounted on two raw boned relics of Sherman's great raid, and armed with a letter to Jeff. Davis, a white cambric handkerchief tied to a short stick, and an honest face—this last was the Colonel's—we rode up to the rebel lines. A ragged, yellow-faced boy, with a carbine in one hand, and another white handkerchief tied to a shorter stick, in the other, came out to meet us.

"Can you tell us, my man, where to find Judge Ould, the Exchange Commissioner?"

"Yes. Him and 't'other change officers is over at the plantation beyond Miss Grovera. Yell know it by its hevin' nary door or window, [the mansion he meant.] They're all busted in. Foller the bridal path through the timber, and keep your rag a flyin', for our boys is thicker'n huckleberries in them woods, and they mought pop ye if they didn't seed it."

Thanking him, we turned our horses into the "timber," and galloping rapidly on, soon came in sight of the deserted plantation. Lolling on the grass, in the shade of the windowless mansion, we found the Confederate officials. They rose as we approached, and one of us said to the Judge—a courteous, middle-aged gentleman, in a Panama hat and a suit of spotless white drillings.

"We are late, but it's you fault. Your people fired at us down the river, and we had to turn back and come overland."

"You don't suppose they saw your flag."

"No. It was hidden by the trees; but a shot came uncomfortably near us. It struck the water, and ricocheted not three yards off. A little nearer, and it would have shortened me by a head, and the Colonel by two feet."

"That would have been a sad thing for you; but a miss, you know, is as good as a mile," said the Judge, evidently enjoying the joke."

"We hear that Grant was in the boat that followed yours, and was struck while at dinner," remarked Capt. Hatch, the Judge's Adjutant—a gentleman, and about the best looking man in the Confederacy.

"Indeed! Do you believe it?"

"I don't know, of course;" and his looks asked for an answer. We gave none, for all such information is contraband. We might have told him that Grant, Butler and Foster examined their position from Mrs. Grover's house—about four hundred yards distant—two hours after the cannon ball danced a breakdown on the Lieutenant General's dinner table.

We were then introduced to the other officers—Major Henniken, of the War Department, a young man formerly of New York, but now scorning the imputation of being a Yankee, and Mr. Charles Javins, of the provost guard of Richmond. This latter individual was our shadow in Dixie. He was of medium height, stoutly built, with short thick neck, and arms and shoulders denoting great strength. He looked like a natural-born jailor, and much such a character as a timid man would not like to encounter, except at long range of a rifle warranted to fire twenty shots a minute, and hit every time.

To give us a moonlight view of the Richmond fortifications, the Judge proposed to

start after sundown; and as it wanted some hours of that time we seated ourselves on the ground, and entered into conversation. The treatment of our prisoners, status of black troops and non-combatants, and all the questions which have led to the suspension of exchanges, had been good-naturedly discussed, when the Captain, looking up from one of the Northern papers we had brought him, said:

"Do you know it mortifies me that you don't hate us so we hate you? You kill us as Agassiz kills a fly—because you love us."

"Of course we do. The North is being crucified for love of the South."

"If you love us so, why don't we let us go?" asked the Judge, rather curtly.

"For that very reason—because we love you. If we let you go, with slavery and your notions of 'empire,' you'd run straight in the street—I would like to tell who they were, and how they looked, but such information is, just now, contraband—we called again, at 9 o'clock, at the State Department.

Mr. Benjamin occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare, thin-featured man, with iron-gray hair and beard, and a clear, grey eye, full of life and vigor. He had a broad, massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will. His face was emaciated, and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes—though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument. He wore a suit of grayish brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and, as he rose, I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in the shoulders. His manners were simple, easy, and most fascinating; and there was an indescribable charm in his voice, as he extended his hand and said to us:

"I am glad to see you, gentleman. You are very welcome to Richmond. And this was the man who was President of the United States, under Franklin Pierce, and who now the heart, soul, and brains of the Southern Confederacy!"

His manner put me entirely at my ease—rising, and I burrah for the Tribune, for it's honest, and—I want my supper."

We all laughed, and the Judge ordered the horses. As we were about to start, I said to him:

"You've forgotten our parole."

"Oh, never mind that. Well attend to that at Richmond."

Stepping into his carriage, and unfurling the flag of truce, he then led the way by a "short-cut" across the corn-field which divided the mansion from the high road. We followed in an ambulance drawn by a pair of mules, our shadow—Mr. Javins—sitting between us and the twilight, and Jack, a "likely darky," almost the sole survivor of his master's twelve hundred slaves ("Dress all stole, Massa—stole by you Yankees,") occupying the front seat, and with a stout whip, working our passage to Richmond."

In Richmond.—The next morning, after breakfast, which we took in our room with Mr. Javins, we indited a note—of which the following is a copy—to the Confederate Secretary of State:

SPOTTWOOD, HOUSE RICHMOND, V.A., July 17, 1864.

Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of State, &c.

DEAR SIR.—The undersigned respectfully solicit an interview with President Davis. They visit Richmond only as private citizens, and have no official character or authority, but they are acquainted with the views of the United States Government, and with the sentiment of the Northern people, relative to an adjustment of the differences existing between the North and South, and earnestly hope that a free interchange of views between President Davis and themselves may open the way to such official negotiations as will result in restoring peace to the two sections of our distracted country.

"They, therefore, ask an interview with the President, and, waiting your reply, are truly and respectfully yours."

This was signed by both of us; and when the Judge called, as he had appointed, we sent it—together with a commendatory letter I had received on setting out, from a near relative of Mr. Davis—to the rebel Secretary.

In half an hour Judge Ould returned saying: "Mr. Benjamin sends you his compliments, and will be happy to see you at the State Department."

We found the Secretary—a short, plump, oily little man, in black, with a keen, black eye, a Jew face, a yellow skin, curly black hair, closely-trimmed black whiskers, and a ponderous gold watch-chain—in the north-west room of the "United States" Custom-house. Over the door of this room were the words, "State Department," and about its walls were hung a few maps and battle-plans. In one corner was a tier of shelves filled with books, among which I noticed Headley's "History," Lossing's "Pictorial," Parton's "Butler," Greeley's "American Conflict," a complete set of the "Rebellion Record," and a dozen numbers and several bound volumes of the "Atlantic Monthly," and in the center of the apartment was a black-walnut table, covered with green cloth, and filled with a multitude of "State Papers." At this table sat the Secretary. He rose as we entered, and, as Judge Ould introduced us, took our hands and said:

"I am glad, very glad, to meet you, gentlemen. I have read your note, and—bowing to—"the letter you bring from—Your errand commands my respect and sympathy. Pray be seated."

As we took the proffered seats, the Colonel, drawing off his "duster," and displaying his uniform, said:

"We thank you for this cordial reception, Mr. Benjamin. We trust you will be as glad to—"the letter you bring from—Your errand commands my respect and sympathy. Pray be seated."

"No doubt I shall be, for you come to talk of peace. Peace is what we all want."

"It is, indeed: and for that reason we have come to see Mr. Davis. Can we see him, sir?"

"Do you bring any overtures to him from your Government?"

"No, sir. We bring no overtures, and have no authority from our Government. We state that in our note. We would be glad however, to know what terms will be acceptable to Mr. Davis. If they at all harmonize with Mr. Lincoln's views, we will report them to him, and so open the door for official negotiations."

"Are you acquainted with Mr. Lincoln's views?"

"One of us is, fully."

"Did Mr. Lincoln, in any way, authorize you to come here?"

"No, sir. We came with his pass, but not by his request. We say distinctly, we have no official or unofficial authority. We come as men and Christians, not as diplomats, hoping, in a frank talk with Mr. Davis, to discover some way by which this war may be stopped."

"Well, gentlemen, I will repeat what you say to the President, and if he follows my advice—and I think he will—he will meet you. He will be at church this afternoon; so suppose you call here at nine this evening. If any thing should occur in the meantime to prevent his seeing you, I will let you know through Judge Ould."

Through this interview the manner of the

Secretary was cordial; but with this cordiality was a strange constraint and diffidence, almost amounting to timidity, which struck both my companion and myself. Contrasting his manner with the quiet dignity of the Colonel, I almost fancied our positions reversed—that, instead of our being in his power, the Secretary was in ours, and momently expected to hear some unwelcome sentence from our lips. There is something, after all, in moral power. Mr. Benjamin does not possess it, nor is he a great man. He has a keen shrewd, ready intelligence, but not the stamina to originate, or even to execute any great good, or great wickedness.

After a day spent in our room, conversing with the Judge, or watching the passers by in the street—I would like to tell who they were, and how they looked, but such information is, just now, contraband—we called again, at 9 o'clock, at the State Department.

Mr. Benjamin occupied his previous seat at the table, and at his right sat a spare,

thin-featured man, with iron-gray hair and beard, and a clear, grey eye, full of life and vigor.

He had a broad, massive forehead, and a mouth and chin denoting great energy and strength of will.

His face was emaciated, and much wrinkled, but his features were good, especially his eyes—

though one of them bore a scar, apparently made by some sharp instrument.

He wore a suit of grayish brown, evidently of foreign manufacture, and, as he rose, I saw that he was about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop in the shoulders.

His manners were simple, easy, and most fascinating;

and there was an indescribable charm in his voice, as he extended his hand and said to us:

"As to money: we are richer than you are. You smile; but, admit that our paper is worth nothing—it answers as a circulating medium, and we hold it all ourselves.

If every dollar of it were lost, we should, as we have no foreign debt, be none the poorer. But it is worth something; it has the solid basis of a large cotton-crop, while your rests on nothing, and you owe all the world. As to resources: we do not lack for arms, or ammunition; and we have still a wide territory from which to gather supplies. So, you see, we are not in extreme poverty. But if we were—if we were without money, without food, without weapons—if our whole country was desolated, and our armies crushed and disbanded—could we, without giving up our manhood, give up our right to govern ourselves? Would you not rather die, and feel yourself a man, than live subject to a foreign power?"

"From your stand-point there is force in what you say," replied the Colonel. "But we did not come here to argue with you, Mr. Davis. We came, hoping to find some honorable way to peace, and I am grieved to hear you say what you do. When I have seen your young men dying on the battlefield, and your old men, women and children starving in their homes, I have felt I could risk my life to save them. For that reason I am here, and I am grieved—grieved—that there is no hope."

"I know your motives, Colonel Jaques, and I honor you for them; but what can I do more than I am doing? I would give up my poor life, gladly, if it would bring peace and good will to the two countries; but it would not. It is with your own people you should labor. It is they who desolate our homes, burn our wheat fields, break the wheels of wagons, carrying away our women and children, and destroy supplies meant for our sick and wounded. At your doors lies all the misery and crime of this war, and it is a fearful, fearful account."

"Not all of it, Mr. Davis. I admit a fearful account, but it is not all at our door.

We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone, and peace will come at once."

"But we can not let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

"Not often—not so often as I could wish; and I trust your coming may lead to a more frequent and friendly intercourse between the North and the South."

"We sincerely hope it may."

"Mr. Benjamin tells me that you have asked to see me to—"

And he paused, as if desiring, we should finish the sentence. The Colonel replied:

"Yes, sir. We have asked this interview, in the hope that you may suggest some way by which this war may be stopped. Our people want peace—your people do, and your Congress has recently said that you do. We have come to ask how it can be brought about."

"In a very simple way. Withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will come of itself. We do not seek to subjugate you. We are not waging an offensive war, except so far as it is offensive-defensive—that is, so far as we are forced to invade you to prevent your invading us. Let us alone, and peace will come at once."

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"But we can not let you alone so long as you repudiate the Union. That is the one thing the Northern people will not surrender."

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY.....AUGUST 26, 1864.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,

OF TENNESSEE.

UNION ELECTORAL TICKET.

For the State at Large.

JAMES F. BUCKNER, of Christian Co.
CURTIS F. BURNAM, of Madison Co.

District Electors.

First District—LUCIEN ANDERSON.

Second District—J. M. SHACKELFORD.

Third District—J. H. LOWRY.

Fourth District—R. L. WINTERSMITH.

Fifth District—JAMES SPEED.

Sixth District—J. P. JACKSON.

Seventh District—CHARLES EGINTON.

Eighth District—M. L. RICE.

Ninth District—GEORGE M. THOMAS.

Correspondence Wanted.

We would repeat the request, some time since made, that friends in all parts of the State would write us regularly of all matters of interest occurring in their several sections,—political, general and local intelligence.

Laws of 1863-1864.

A very few copies of the Laws passed by the last session of the Legislature are for sale at the Frankfort Commonwealth office. Those who desire to obtain a copy should apply immediately.

Prof. SAYRE'S School.

We call attention to the advertisement of Prof. B. SAYRE'S School. He has been a Teacher here for many years, and his success has proved him to be one of the very best Teachers in the country.

Merchants, Grocers, and others are requested not to buy paper from the boys connected with this office, as they are not authorized to sell.

August 20, 1864.

HUGH HARROD, and not HARWOOD, was the name of the guerrilla who was at Steadmantown, on the 22d August.

Hop To-Night at the Capital.—All who delight in "tripping the light fantastic toe," should remember the Hop at the Capital to-night.

A "Democratic" meeting held at Hillsboro, Highland County Ohio, August 16, resolved in favor of peace upon the terms of submission; declared that States had a right to secede; pronounced coercion unconstitutional; oppose the draft, &c., &c. This is the word of command issued by the faithful submissionists in that neck of woods, to the Chicago Convention.

A majority of the meetings held by the same party in Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, etc., have passed like resolutions; and all of them insert the Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 as their platform.

With our contemporary of the Baltimore Clipper, we would like to be at hand when that chivalrous knight of St. George, Admiral Anson, of England, receives the intelligence of the victory at Mobile bay. This doughty officer whose conduct was so severely rebuked by the Military and Navy Journal for his contemptible efforts to raise a fund to procure another sword for the pirate Sennett, which was thrown into the sea when he struck his colors to the Kearse's glorious commander, instead of surrendering it up with himself, as any other a pirate officer would have done, will no doubt feel cheap enough when he hears of BUCHANAN's hauling down the rebel rag and hoisting the white flag of surrender to the old sea dog of the Mississippi.

The officially vote in Pennsylvania, on the amendment to the Constitution permitting soldiers absent from the State to vote at the places where they may be encamped, has been officially announced: For the amendment 199,959; against the amendment 105,352. Majority for the amendment 94,607. It is noticeable, that Berks and all the Democratic counties in the eastern section of the State gave majorities against the amendment. The Pottsville Miner's Journal account for the fact, by saying that a large majority of the rebels and Copperheads that went to the polls and voted against allowing the soldiers in the field to exercise the elective franchise, are lineage descendants of the Tories of the Revolutionary war who were taken prisoners at Trenton, &c., and removed to "Gallows Hill" at Reading, a place yet known as the "Hessian Encampment;" and who, after being exchanged, located themselves in Berks and adjoining counties.

Jeff. Davis's Ultimatum.

We devote a great portion of this issue to the history of the recent interview between Col. JAQUES, of Illinois, and Mr. GILMORE, and JEFF. DAVIS, at Richmond. The history is important, indicating as it does the temper of the rebel chief and his principal advisers. The *sine qua non*—the ultimatum, of the terms upon which the rebel authorities will "receive proposals for peace," is solely upon the basis of a withdrawal of the Federal troops from all the slave States, and the acknowledgement of the independence of the so-called "Confederate States." And Mr. Davis told Col. JAQUES to say to Mr. LINCOLN, on those terms, he would be pleased to receive proposals for peace; and it was useless to approach him with any other; that before he will receive proposals for peace on any other terms, annihilation is preferred—will be accepted for the South—by JEFF. DAVIS, & Co.

And what follows? We are in favor of peace. All men, except a few who are making large gains from the profits of the war, by extortion, by peculation, by fraud, and by swindling, are in favor of peace. But the idea,—as our contemporary of the Philadelphia News pertinently remarks,—that the integrity of the Government and the Union shall be surrendered to the dictation of the traitor crew at Richmond is so superlatively ridiculous as not to be entertained for a moment. It is true that an immense political movement has been started on the peace principle, and it is quite apparent that there are some men, who have been very grandiloquent, in their conduct, professing a most intense desire for the prosecution of the war until a peace shall be concluded, that are now giving evident signs of having grown weak in the knees. These are now quite willing to discuss the propriety of an armistice, and having gained personally all they desired, might probably be soon schooled into submission to a scheme which would allow the almost vanquished foe to recuperate his energy and strength for a renewal of the conflict with more fierceness than ever. "But the ultimatum is before us. Mr. Davis says this war can only be stopped by a withdrawal of the Union forces from the territory which they claim as their own—that they will either be independent or annihilated; and the only question, therefore, left for us to consider, is, whether or not we will submit to their terms. We say no. The war waged by the Government for the recovery of its territory is a just one, and it must be prosecuted until it is successful, even if it should last during the existence of the present generation. If we yield the position we have taken, and concede to the demands of the rebels, we give up for ever the principle of self-government. It is true, beyond a doubt, that two independent nations can not exist in harmony on this Continent. The principle of self-government is at stake here, but not as put by Mr. Davis. Self-government, reduced to a practical result, according to the rebel theory, is self-immolation. Let the chain which has bound this nation together be broken, and Liberty dies. Anarchy will take the place of order. Despotism will rule instead of a government chosen by the suffrages of a free people; and we must, therefore, look the ultimatum, as presented by the rebel chieftain, in the face. If we fail to meet it, and that with such force as shall compel obedience to the laws, we do not deserve to be free."

PERSONAL.—Capt. WM. K. GRAY, Capt. W. L. LIAMON BACON, and several other of the gallant boys of the noble Twenty-second Kentucky, are at home, on furlough,—having re-enlisted. We understand a large portion of the boys remaining in that regiment—one of the best raised in the State since the rebellion was inaugurated,—have re-enlisted, and probably more will do so. They have seen hard service, and deserve and should receive the plaudits of their fellow citizens.

IN A HURRY.—The New Orleans True Delta says: "We are informed by an officer of Farragut's fleet that the action had hardly ceased before boats loaded with vegetables and fruits which the owners were anxious to sell, came off to the vessels. They would not receive Confederate money, but clutched greenbacks and postage currency eagerly. An officer offered one of them a silver quarter for a large melon; the poor fellow fell overboard in his frantic efforts to grasp the desired cash."

BEN. WOOD of the New York News, the special organ of the traitorous secret order of the United States, as it is the Northern organ of the Southern traitors and Peace Democrats,—last week received a draft from Montreal, Canada, for \$25,000, which a Wall Street broker cashed. Montreal is the headquarters of the Southern traitors.

QUITELY APPROPRIATE.—At the Springfield, Ill., copperhead meeting, August 18th, it was openly confessed that the stronger should live by trampling on the weaker portion of the human race and glory in it. One of the devices on the banners displayed on that occasion was the figure of a prostrate negro, with a white man standing with his foot upon his neck and holding a scroll with the inscription, "The constitution and white man's rights."

In his letter to Messrs. BEN. WADDE and WINTER DAVIS, reviewing their manifesto against Mr. LINCOLN because he refused to approve their "reconstruction bill," Mr. GERRIT SMITH takes the following common sense view of loyal people quarrelling over conditions:

"I scarcely need add that in giving ourselves to the work of overthrowing the rebellion, we are to make no conditions. I scarcely need add that those Democrats are to be condemned, who insist on stipulating for the safety of slavery, are they can embark in this work, nor that those Abolitionists are all to be condemned who put up the abolition of slavery before the suppression of the rebellion."

Proclamation by Gov. Brough.

Governor Brough, of Ohio, has issued a proclamation to the people of that State in which he warns persons against combining or joining secret disloyal organizations to resist the draft. He says:

"Most earnestly do I appeal to the people of the State not to engage in this forcible resistance to the laws to which evil counselors and bad men are leading them. It cannot and will not succeed. Its triumph, if it achieves any, must be of a mere temporary character. The Government is not weak. It is strong and powerful. It cannot and it will not permit an armed insurrection, to impeach its strength or impair its power while contending with the Southern rebellion. I do not say this to you in any spirit of intimidation, or in any threatening tone. I speak it to you as a warning, and with an imploring voice to hear and heed it. I know what the determination of your Government is, and I fully comprehend the power at hand to enforce it."

Frankly Tells the Truth.

At a late convention of the Peace Democracy of Mercy county, Ohio, the "Democratic" member of Congress from that district was present, and made a speech, explaining his course in Congress, and his reasons for opposing the war and every measure intended to aid the Government in crushing the rebellion. He closed by saying:

"Since I have been your representative in Congress, I have had but one aim and one object in view, and that was to advance the interests of the Democratic party; and all my acts as your representative were prompted and controlled by a desire to accomplish this object. I permitted no other consideration whatever, for a moment, to influence any act or vote of mine. In this I know I correctly represented you."

That is the truth. And all that the rebels and rebel sympathizers—the Peace Democrats, Conservatives, and all their aids and abettors—labor for is "to advance the interests of the Democratic party." With them *partis* is all—Country, Liberty, Union nothing. Truly, none of them "permit any other consideration whatever, for a moment, to influence any act" of theirs. Oaths to support and maintain the Constitution, patriotism, duty to country, and all other obligations are not permitted to influence them, except by it they may "advance the interests of the Democratic party."

FARRAGUT IN FRONT OF MOBILE.—As we read of the daring, and at the same time, the well planned and deliberate efforts of the "old Ironsides" and a fleet of monitors, that Charleston will never be taken until Farragut has leisure to steam in with his wooden fleet. We cannot but hope that after New Orleans and Mobile have thus demonstrated his invincible purpose, that he will be allowed a chance at the plague spot of the rebellion. The nation would hail his advent in Charleston harbor with acclamation, and it would be another nail in the political coffins of Fremont & Co.—Baltimore Clipper.

The Louisville Journal is a Vandallian organ. Here are some of his views, as given by Dodd, the Grand Commander of the Grand Council of the Sons of Liberty of Indiana:

"But the views and suggestions of exiled Vandallians will be of greater consequence to you than my own. He says to you, the only issue now is *peace or war*. To the former he is committed, and cannot, will not retract. He tells us not to commit ourselves to men; as well as he loves and as much as he admires the little hero, McClellan, he would have the Chicago Convention act with untrammeled freedom. * * * He anticipates that the deliberations of the Chicago Convention will not doubt be harmonious, and that its nominees will carry a majority of the adhering States; thinks that the Government, by the one tenth proclamation, will vote all the seceded States, and overcome us; and says, if this Northern people do not inaugurate the men thus duly and legally chosen, they will be wanting in that manhood and spirit that should characterize freemen. * * * He finally judges that the Washington power will not yield up its power, until it is taken from them by an indignant people, by force of arms. He intimates that parties, men and interest, will divide into two classes, and that a conflict will ensue for the mastery."

War News and Army Items.

The rebel Gen. Forrest, with some three thousand cavalry, made a rush into Memphis, on the 21st August, for the purpose of capturing Gen. Washburne and other officers, releasing the prisoners in jail, and robbing generally. He captured a few subordinate officers and sick soldiers; but found himself in such close quarters, that he gloriously fled. Most of the sick soldiers he killed, because they could not, on foot, keep up with his retreating cavalry. He admitted his raid was a total failure, and worse.

On Sunday, there was a heavy fight on the Weldon railroad—the rebels, under Lee's orders, that the road must be taken at any cost from Warren, made several desperate charges, but failed in all with great loss. Among their killed and wounded were several officers and men. On Sunday, there was a heavy fight on the Weldon railroad—the rebels, under Lee's orders, that the road must be taken at any cost from Warren, made several desperate charges, but failed in all with great loss. Among their killed and wounded were several officers and men.

It is reported that the rebels have taken the Weldon railroad—the rebels, under Lee's orders, that the road must be taken at any cost from Warren, made several desperate charges, but failed in all with great loss. Among their killed and wounded were several officers and men.

In the battle of the 21st the rebels found themselves under a quadruple fire of musketry and artillery, which caused them to throw down their pieces and raise their arms in token of surrender.

Gen. Butler sent Capt. Daly, of his staff, to receive them as prisoners. Our forces having ceased firing, Daly told Haywood he had been sent to receive his brigade as prisoners. Without saying a word, Haywood drew his revolver and shot Capt. Daly. Capt. Daly lived half an hour, but long enough to make his statement. Haywood after the shooting of Daly, called his men to pick up their muskets and fall back, which order they attempted to obey. Our men again fired, when they again threw down their pieces, and this time gave themselves up as prisoners. This second volley added a large number to their killed, and among them Haywood, who was shot through the head. Prisoners say the killed are between 500 and 600. After two hours' fighting the battle

was over.

Sheridan appears to hold his own in the Valley. The rebels have not crossed into Maryland.

We have no later news from Sherman or Farragut.

The War Department has authorized the raising of TWO REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY, in Kentucky, for the period of twelve months.

These troops will be credited upon the late call of the President for 500,000 men, and together with other enlistments that are now going on, it is confidently believed that the quota of our State will be filled.

As these two regiments are intended to supply the place, in part, of the twelve months men now in the service, who have so ably defended the State, and are about to be mustered out, it is hoped that every effort will be used to recruit this force in the short time that is allowed.

If a full company is not raised by the time set for the draft the parts of companies will be consolidated, due regard being had to the claims of recruiting officers—and the same rule will be applied to regiments.

D. W. LINSDAY,
Inspector and Adjutant General.

United States bounties will be paid as follows:

For recruits for one year's service \$100.00

For recruits for two years' service 200.00

For recruits for three years' service 300.00

First installment of bounty will be paid when mustered in—

To one year recruits 33.33

To two years' recruits 66.66

To three years' recruits 100.00

The pay of 1st sergeants infantry per month 24.00

The pay of 2d sergeants infantry per month 20.00

The pay of corporals infantry per month 18.00

The pay of privates, per month 16.00

August 12—tw1w—356.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

A Loyal Newspaper, Devoted to Maintaining the Government in Putting Down the Insurrection.

A lengthy prospectus is unnecessary. Suffice it, that the Commonwealth is an uncompromising Union paper, and no effort will be spared to make it worthy of the confidence and patronage of every loyal person.

That its influence may be exerted and felt for good, the Commonwealth must look for support to the People, and to the People alone. It has no official patronage to depend upon. Let the People, to whom it appeals give it a generous and hearty encouragement—a patronage that will cause it to be found in every loyal house—an ardent advocate of the best interests of Kentucky.

Subscriptions are respectfully requested.

Persons obtaining ten subscribers, and sending the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.

TERMS—Tri-Weekly, per year \$4.00

Weekly, per year 2.00

The terms are low, and considering the great increase in price of paper, &c., requires that the subscription should be a large one.

Will friends every where exert themselves Address, A. G. HODGES,

Frankfort, Kentucky.

CIRCULAR.

BY the provisions of the Excise Law, passed June 30, 1864, every person giving a receipt for the delivery of property, is required to stamp the receipt with a two-cent Revenue Stamp. Postage stamps will not answer.

In order to comply with the terms of this law, Agents will require Consignees, before the delivery of goods, to send a written order, stamped, for its delivery to another person.

SAM'L GILL, Superintendent.

The above order must be complied with or goods will be retained in the Depot at Frankfort.

T. C. KYTE, Agent.

August 19, 1864.

CIRCULAR.

<p

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. [April 7, 1862-tf.]

W. M. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1864 - 336-1m.

W. M. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against J. Oldham and others, Defendants. In Equity.

In pursuance to an order of the Pendleton Circuit Court rendered in its calendar, 1864, I will, as Commissioner of Plaintiff in this cause, offer sale at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in August next, at County Court day, on credits of \$12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House Store, on Main street, and will give his whole solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS to pay any tares, and of the very best quality of paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufactured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Frankfort, March 23, 1864-tf.

C. A. WANDELORH, Commissioner.

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1864-tf.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.

PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

Office up stairs in the Galatia Sun Office, May 6, 1857-tf.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confined to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

W. M. BARRET,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED, BARRET & SMITH, and will attend the Court of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all the Courts held in Louisville. [Jan. 17, '62-ly*]

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN.
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Courts held in Kentucky. Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

F. R. CRAVEN,
FRANKFORT, KY.

BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.

Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.

E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE

Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.

Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.

Sept. 14, 1863-by.

S. E. BRAMLETTE.....E. L. VANWINKLE.

ANTI-CHELERA MIXTURE!!

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March 16, 1863-tf.

THOS. N. LINNEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

A. H. RENNICK, Clerk C. C.

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